The End of the Venerable Ex-Mayor Momentarily Expected.

SLOWLY AND STEADILY SINKING

Sketch of the Career Now Coming to a Close.

BELOVED BY

Ex-Mayor James G. Berret, beyond every hope of recovery, is slowly sinking into death at his residence, No. 1535 I street northwest. For the past twenty-two hours he has been wholly unconscious and only feeble indications of pulse and respiration have shown that life was not extinct. His physician, Dr. W. W. Johnson, expressed surprise this morning to find his venerable patient still alive, having believed that he could not survive the night. Signs of the stopping of the blood's circulation were apparent in Mr. Berret's hands this afternoon, and those in attendance upon him were awaiting the inevitable end.

Mr. Berret was taken sick about two weeks ago with a derargement of the digestive system. The malady did not appear to be serious, but it was realized that his advanced age might lead to such a condition despite the most careful treatment. Finally it was seen that his entire system was gradually weakening and Saturday last it was evident that his state was dangerous. His nephew, Mr. James Berret, was summoned, and arrived Monday night. Paralysis of the tongue and the right side had then set in, but the sufferer managed to express by his eyes that he recognized his relative. There was slight improve-



ment Tuesday night and Wednesday, but all hope was given up Thursday, when it was apparent he was weakening gradually. became unconscious yesterday as

Personally Mr. Berret is one of the most attractive of men. Those who differed with him on political or civic questions loved him for his amlable and genial disposition and his kindly spirit. Tall and erect of form, muscular and active even and distinguished in appearance, he was a marked figure in every assemblage. His popularity has been confined to no class and no creed. The cultured and refined, the humble of the cultured and refined, the humble of the cultured and refined. ble and lowly esteemed him with real af-From early youth Mr. Berret was a man

of affairs. Born in what was then Balti-more county, Md., February 12, 1815, the extent of his education was two years at-tendance at a country school. His father was a farmer, and the boy became his valued aid and helper. At the age of sixteen years his father's death threw him on his own resources, and the care of the farm devolved upon him. He met the responsibility as he did those that followed with masterly ability. Ere he was twenty years old he had the reputation of being of the best farmers in his section of Maryland, as well as one of its able citibecause, while tilling the soil, he had studied hard. As he once said, made my daily life my daily education al-

Young Berret took an active part in counaffairs, leading all movements that had its material improvement in view, and when, in 1836, the portion of Baltimore county in which he lived was made into Carroll county he was elected without solicitation member of the state legislature. The notification of his nomination reached him while he was at work in the field and he received his certificate of election signed governor when he was turning his plow horses at the end of a furrow. served two terms in the legislature, taking prominent part in its deliberations and deies, and declined a re-election.

Came to Washington in 1839. Mr. Berret came to Washington in 1839, having received an appointment in the United States treasurer's office.

He showed the same ability to master responsibilities in this new field that he had exhibited hitherto, and gained rapid reputation for superior executive capacity. He remained in the treasury until 1848, when Governor Marcy, then Secretary of War, tendered him the chief clerkship of the pension office. He held this position for only a year, resigning, in spite of strong requests to the contrary, and when he retired he was presented with a silver pitcher by his fellow officials and employes as a mark of their appreciation of him "as ar officer, a friend and a courteous gentle-man." This was the first testimonial ever presented to a government official in such a way, and the pitcher has always been one of Mr. Berret's most cherished posses-

In 1850 he embarked in business for himself in the prosecution of claims before the several departments, and was very successful. Three years later he was appointed ful. Three years later he was appointed postmaster of Washington, a position he filled with credit for five years.

The Know Nothing Troubles.

The know nothing agitation of the later fifties, which convulsed the country, culminated, as far as Washington city was concerned, on June 1, 1857, when an election for mayor was in progress. A heated discussion had arisen over the question as to whether naturalized citizens should have the right to vote, the know nothings to a considerable extent being opposed to their exercise of such suffrage. Mr. Berret was one of the most pronounced opponents of this view, and in the diffi-culties that culties that ensued was one of Mayor Magruder's chief advisors.

Trouble was anticipated for several days, and before the election in question the press and conservative citizens did all in their power to calm the excitement. Arrangements had been secretly made, how-ever, for the importation of notorious toughs from Baltimore, known as "plug uglies," and a band of them reached here on an early train, others following later. At the voting precinct in the fourth an attack was made on a naturalized voter at 9:30 a.m. and an effort made to drive all such voters from the polls. In the fight that followed Richard Owens, commissioner of the ward, was badly shot in the arm and wounded in the head; Justice Goddard, Justice Donn, F. A. Klopfer and George D. Spencer were bruised by stones, and Chief of Police Baggott and Officers Degges and Berckhead were more or less werely wounded and driven away. result was that naturalized voters were demoralized and retired from the polls. An hour later the plug uglies appeared in the second ward and fired pistols.

The Marines Called Out.

a six-pounder brass swivel gun and hauled it to the Northern Liberty market house, situated on 7th street where Mount Vernon Square is now located. A very large crowd had gathered, and when the mayor ordered the polling place opened the know nothings declared voting should not take place. The mayor endeavored to calm the crowd, but his words only inflamed it more. Then an order was given to capture the swivel gun, and a body of marines, under Major Tyler, advanced to do so. The men in charge of the cannon abandoned it and retired, but the crowd hurled volleys of stones and fired several shots at the marines. The latter were then ordered to fire and did so. The crowd therewere took fire, and did so. The crowd thereupon took

flight in all directions.

There were killed in the riot Archibald Dalrymple, a brakeman on the Washing-ton branch of the Baltimore and Ohio rallroad; D. H. Alston, a constable, who was formerly a member of the grocery firm of Rawlings & Co.; Ramy Neal, a colored waiter; a colored man named Redding of Georgetown, a youth sixteen years old named Christian Lindig and an infant. A large number of persons were wounded, some very badly.

The plug uglies made their way back to Baltimore as hastily as possible. In order to insure further safety of citizens a strong body of flying artillery from Fort McHenry was ordered to Washington and got here the evening of election day.

Elected Mayor of Washington. The active part Mr. Berret had taken in supporting the side of free suffrage to all legal voters led to his being chosen to be the candidate of the anti-know nothing party in 1858, and he was elected, receiving 3.688 to 3,117 cast for his opponent, Richard Wallach, ex-marshal of the District of Columbia, who was the union candidate. The campaign was a lively one, and not devoid of bitterness, but both candidates did all

in their power to prevent this.

In 1860 the contest was waged over again, Messrs. Berret and Wallach being oppo-nents, while William B. Magruder ran as an independent candidate. He received 147 votes; Mr. Berret, 3,434, and Mr. Wallach, 3,410. The latter gave notice that he would contest the election of Mr. Berret on the ground of fraud, but never did so. By a peculiar turn of events Mr. Wallach did become mayor. In 1861, when the civil war broke out, Congress enacted a law rewar broke out, congress enacted a law requiring all officers of the government, national, state and municipal, to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

Mr. Berret by reason of his position as mayor was president of the board of police commissioners of Washington and George-town. When the oath was tendered to the members of the board Mr. Berret declined to take it. He said that while he was a state's right man, he was also a strong Union man, and further declared that there was no necessity for his taking the oath when he had already subscribed to it when inaugurated as mayor.

Arrested and Made Prisoner of War. This position was not satisfactory to the government and accordingly on August 24, 1861, Mayor Berret was arrested by a provost marshal's guard and taken to Fort Lafayette, N. Y. His residence in this city was searched, but no evidence of his complicity or sympathy with the rebellion was

During the brief period of his imprisonment Washington's municipal affairs be-came complicated. Both branches of the city council were convened in special session to perform the duties of mayor, but it being necessary that there should be a mayor to execute the corporation's laws. the two boards on August 25, 1861, elected Richard Wallach to serve as mayor until the regular mayor's return. James M. Carlisle, then corporation attorney, resigned his place on account of this return. place on account of this action, and Joseph H. Bradley succeeded him. Early in September Mayor Berret was released from prison. On the 14th of September he resigned the mayoralty and two days later returned to Washington. His resignation did not reach here until September 23, and then the question arose as to whether the city had a mayor. Mr. Bradley, as corpo-ration attorney, decided that Mr. Wallach was mayor according to law, as Mr. Berret had resigned, and hence had no claim to the office. Notwithstanding this opinion, the city council, in order to make assurance doubly sure, on October 17, 1861, elected Mr. Wallach mayor to fill out Mayor Berret's unexpired term.

Accepted Inevitable.

It was generally understood then and is accepted the invitation to deliver an origiwhen age had crept upon him, handsome now known to be a fact that Mayor Berret nal poem at the Memorial day ceremonies was released from arrest after agreed to resign his office and take the oath, it being regarded as absolutely essential to have a man at the head of city affairs in the nation's capital during that critical period about whose absolute loyalty bt had been or could be entertained With his characteristic philosophy Mr. Berret accepted the alternative, and after returning to Washington showed much zeal in movements for the betterment of local institutions where sick and wounded soldiers were cared for, and in other ways fllustrated that his proclivities were largely for the Union. He became a close friend of President Lincoln and was tendered by him the commissionership of emancipation for District of Columbia, but declined offer. He was also on terms of intimacy with President Grant, and in 1873 wa nominated by the latter to be a member of the board of police commissioners of the District and was unanimously confirmed by

When the movement to change the form of government of the District was begun and gained strength and importance Mr. Berret was one of its most vigorous opponents and joined with the late Messrs W. Riggs, W. W. Corcoran and other influential and wealthy men in protests against the reform. He also was identified with the same parties in an attempt to secure an injunction to prevent the board of public works to carry out the scheme of city improvement, which, directed by Alexander ing the most beautiful of cities that it is today. Mr. Berret lived to regret this action on his part, and in his later years there was no citizen more thankful that the attempts referred to were fruitless.

Significant Testimony.

He gave significant testimony to this upon the occasion of the memorable banquet to Governor Shepherd, tendered him by the citizens of Washington at the Arlington Hotel November 21, 1895. Mr. Berret was the presiding officer of the evening and in his opening address spoke in part as follows:

one of the oldest inhabitants of Washington and having had associations for many years with its public affairs, I recall vividly the history of the times which our honored guest was an active participant. He came into power first as the chief of the board of public works under the administration of that highly honorable citizen, Governor Henry D. Cook. The plan that our guest inaugurated, if carried out to its logical end, will render this capital what the nation has the right to expect of it, the rival of any capital of the old world.

city of the old world.
"When I remind you gentlemen that
these things were accomplished under circumstances most extraordinary, and which would have had the effect of causing a man of ordinary courage to have qualled in the presence of obstacles, which, I regret to say, in the end could not be wholly overcome, notwithstanding the prestige of that extraordinary soldier who at the time was at the head of this government as its President, and who I know considered it a high privilege to stand by and sustain the efforts of our guest in his administration of the affairs of the city. Yet such was the potency of opposition led by men of high character and distinguished eminence of this community. this community that the prestige of the President's great name failed to give him that support to which his services entitled him, and the result was a voluntary exile on the part of him who contributed so to

make Washington what it now is. Time Brings Rewards.

"Gentlemen, time brings its rewards as well as its punishments. Seven years after our honored guest left this city to find employment in a neighboring state he returned to Washington unheralded, but not unknown. A meeting of the citizens was called in one of the public halls to meet him. I went there and I found a representative class of gentlemen such as I have never witnessed in my long life at any public meeting. The object of their gathring was to testify to their appreciation of the valuable services which had been rendered to this community by Alexander R. Shepherd. The result of this meeting was an ovation coupled with a tender of freedom of this city to our honored guest, and such an ovation has never in my judg

ment been accorded to any other man in private life in this country. "Now, I did not agree with the change Mayor Magruder called Out.

Mayor Magruder called on the Secretary of the Navy for assistance, and 110 marines, under Major Tyler and Captain Maddox, were placed at the mayor's disposal. When it became known that the marines had been effected out a number of young men secured.

be done should be to relieve it of all per-sonal taxation, the effect of which should sonal taxation, the effect of which should be to bring upon us a population desirable from every point of view. After this is accomplished I would go one step further. As I grow older I feel that I grow a little more progressive in my ideas and in this spirit I would relieve the people of this city and of this District of all taxation. (Laughter.) I would do it for the great reason that such action would vindicate a great principle, for which our fathers of the revolution fought, and that is no taxation without representation. I now call on my friend, the ex-governor of the District of friend, the ex-governor of the District of Columbia."

An Active Citizen.

While Mr. Berret had led a life of comparative retirement from political and business affairs since the war he was active in all enterprises of local importance, and in almost every celebration he was a member of the committee having the arrangements in charge. He was prominent in the preparations for President Buchanan's inauguration, and, being mayor of the city



Col. Berret in Lafayette Park.

when President Lincoln was first inducted into office, took active part in the pre-liminaries for that event. He was chair-man of the committee of fifty citizens se-lected by the democratic national committee to take charge of the inauguration of President Cleveland in 1885 and again in 1893 was chairman of the general commit-

Up to the time of his severe illness Mr. Berret took a keen interest in affairs, na-tional and local, political and social. Nearly every night he would come over from his I street residence to the Arlington Hotel, and, seated in the midst of a congenial co-terie, would discuss the present and ex-change reminiscences of the past. "Col. Berret's cabinet meeting," as some one once termed this group, was entirely demo-cratic, and all were welcome to enter and share the conversation.

Location Changed.

Reporting upon the request of Mr. M. S. Seavers of 79 S street against the erection of a pole in the alley in the rear of his premises, and against the erection of wires over them, the District electrical engineer, W. C. Allen, states that the location of the pole has been changed so that it will not be next to Mr. Seavers' premises, and the protestant will be so informed by the Commissioners.

Fined Four Hundred Dollars. Edward Collins, who several days ago was convicted by a jury in the Police Court of keeping an unlicensed bar, was this afternoon sentenced by Judge Kimball to pay a fine of \$400, with four months' im-

prisonment in the workhouse in default. Personal Mention. Col. De Witt C. Sprague of this city has

Mr. Frank H. Pettingell, a prominent banker of Colorado Springs, Col., is registered at the Hamilton. He is accompanied by his family.

Mr. Charles H. Boynton, who has been for some time in charge of the Paris office of the Associated Press, arrived in Washington yesterday for a brief stay. He is visiting his father, Mr. C. A. Boynton, 1357 Princeton street. John R. Proctor, president of the civil service commission, returned today from Philadelphia, where last night he delivered an address before the Civil Service Reform

Association at the Union League Club. Major Story's Detail. Maj. John P. Story of the artillery corps

has been detailed as a member of the board of ordnance and fortifications, under Loose Blouse for Letter Carriers.

The Postmaster General has decided to issue an order permitting letter carriers throughout the country to wear a loosefitting blouse Instead of a coat when the heat of the summer warrants it. .

BONA-FIDE CIRCULATION.

A reference to the statement below will show that the circulation sworn to is a bona-fide one.

It is easily possible for a newspaper with an elastic conscience to swell its legitimate circulation enormously, in order to deceive advertisers, by sending out thousands of papers to newsstands which are returnable, and which are, in fact, returned, but nevertheless are included in what purports to be an honest statement of circulation.

Intelligent advertisers, however, judge by results, and bogus circulations don't give them.

The family circulation of The Star is many thousands in excess of any other Washington paper.

Circulation of The "Evening Star." MONDAY, April 8, 1901 TUESDAY, April 9, 1901... 33.163 WEDNESDAY, April 10, 1901 .. 82.970 THURSDAY, April 11, 190132.875 FRIDAY, April 12. 1901.

.203.460 Daily average...

I colemniy swear that the above statement represents only the number of copies of THE EVENING STAR circulated during the six secular days ending Friday, April 12, 1901-that is, the number of copies actually sold, delivered, furnished or mailed, for valuable consideration, to bona-fide purchasers or subscribers, and that the copies so counted are not returnable to or remain

J. WHIT. HERRON. Cashler, The Evening Star Newspaper Company.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this thirteenth day of April, A. D. 1901. BEN. C. McQUAY.

Notary Public, D. C.

GROUP ON LOGAN STATUE

CERTAIN FIGURES.

SCULPTOR EXPLAINS PRESENCE OF

The Selections All Made by Mrs. York city, graduate of Military Academy, Logan-Artistic, Not Historic,

Effects Desired. "Monuments and biographies are lies, you

Thus duoted Mr. Franklin Simmons, th sculptor in the course of a conversation with a reporter for The Evening Star last night at the Hamilton House. The latter had called upon Mr. Simmons to ascertain who had selected the persons represented in the tablet upon the pedestal of the Logan statue, which he executed, purporting to show General Logan being sworn in as United States senator. In the group Vice President Arthur, who was not then the Senate's presiding officer, and Oliver P. Morton, who had been dead for some time, are figured. Senator Allen G. Thurman, who was severely ill at the time, is also pictured as being present when the oath was administered, and other inaccu-racies are perpetuated in the same con-

Mr. Simmons received the reporter with characteristic courtesy, and Mrs. Simmons, who was present, joined in the conversation occasionally with much animation.
"The question of the figures in the group under consideration," said the sculptor, "was fully discussed when I was about to proceed with the modeling in clay. I be lieve, but am not quite certain, that the subject was referred to the commission of which the Secretary of War was head. I am absolutely certain, however, of my instructions from the Secretary of War. These were to follow the wishes of Mrs. Logan, implicitly and entirely in all mat-ters pertaining to the statue.

Mrs. Logan's Selections.

"Did Mrs. Logan select the figures in the group. I spoke about?" asked the reporter. "Oh, yes, one and all of them," responded Mr. Simmons.

"Mrs. Logan had a large number of pictures of those men." interjected Mrs. Sim-"She had many different photographs of each one, as many as she could possibly get, in order that my husband could secure the best likeness obtainable of

"The figure representing the late Senator Miller of California depicts him as having the impression seems to be that he had but one.

"There was something said about Mr. Miller having but one eye," said Mr. Sim-"Yes," acquiesced his wife, "and my hus-band thought he should have the benefit of

the doubt and gave him two." . "My object in executing my commission," continued Mr. Simmons, "was to secure artistic, not historic, accuracy. Perhaps I should not say it, but 'monuments and biographies are lies,' you know. Mrs. Logan's intention, I understand, and I may say I regard her as entirely justified, was to have in the group the men who were nearest to her husband in the civil career which his service in the Senate epitomized. In obedience with her wishes the tablet was executed."

"Is not historical accuracy regarded as a requisite principle of perfect art," inquired the reporter.

"Precedent and practice do not so regard ft," responded the sculptor.

GOLD BARS FOUND. Those Lost on North German Lloyd

Steamer Recovered. BREMEN, April 13 .- It is officially re ported that the three gold bars stolen from the specie room of the North German Lloyd line steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse during that vessel's last trip from New York, were discovered by a steward during the cleaning of the ship this morning near the second cabin.

The gold bars were discovered behind a cornice in the corridor outside of the sec ond-class saloon by Steward Magers. The police have reopened their investigations. NEW YORK, April 13 .- Oelrichs & Co., agents for the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, received a cablegram today fully confirming the report from Bremen of the gold stolen from the specie room of the liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse' This ablegram gives no details beyond the facts that the gold was discovered on the shir

the agents of the company. Herman Winter of Oelrichs & Co. said:
"Yes, we have found the gold, and now to get the thief or thieves. We will make most searching investigation. It seems lacked the opportunity to get it ashore or failed in courage. My advices give no in-formation as to the circumstances of the discovery, and do not indicate that any one s suspected.'

The National City Bank, consigner of the stolen gold, was also notified today of its recovery The finding of the gold on the ship creates the impression that some member of the crew was the thief, but the absence of details leaves the matter open.

DISTRICT AS DEFENDANT.

Suit to Recover Damages in Sum of \$50,000.

Suit at law to recover damages in the sum of \$50,000, the District of Columbia being named defendant, was instituted today for Golden Brown, an infant, by John S. B. Brown, her next friend. It is alleged that the 5th of February, 1900, the plaintiff was lawfully on the second floor of No. 5 fire engine house, on M street between 32d and 33d streets. The little one, the daughter of a fireman, was at the engine house for the purpose of witnessing a procession that was about to pass along M street. While crossing the floor, it is set forth, the little girl, "through the fault of the defendant in not providing guards, rails or ropes," fell through one of the two openings in the floor used by the firemen in sliding down poles. The fall was one of twenty-three feet. It is alleged that the child was grievously and permanently injured thereby.

Attorneys Thomas M. Fields, Milton Strasburger, Douglass & Douglass and E. H Thomas appear for the plaintiff.

HOURS OF LETTER CARRIERS. Former Rule Will Go Into Effect After

June 30. The assistant attorney general for the Post Office Department has ruled that the amendment attached to the current appropriation act limiting the hours of work for letter carriers throughout the country to

act itself June 30 next. After that date, therefore, the Post Office Department will re-enact the rules of the eight-hour law of March 24, 1888.

The amendment at the time of its consideration in Congress was fought by the Association of Letter Carriers, and the department found its eventual to the constitution of the consti partment found it expensive to enforce it The eight-hour law specifically provides for eight hours a day, while the amendment allowed the averaging of this amount of work, so as to keep within the limit of forty-eight hours in the six days of labor

Ordered Discontinued.

Reporting upon the complaint made to the District Commissioners by Dr. E. M. Gallaudet, president of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, of waste being blown from the dump near Daish's mill, Mr. Warner Stutler, the superintendent of the street cleaning department informs the Commissioners that he has directed the man in charge of the dump to stop all dumping of paper there. Such material, says Mr Stutler, should be taken to the crematory at the foot of South Capi-tol street, and he has issued similar strict instructions to the men in charge at all

Crescens and The Abbott Matched. TOLEDO, Ohio. April 18 .- George H. Ketcham of this city has succeeded in getting another match race for his champion trotting stallion, Cresceus, 2.04. For a purse of \$10,000 and a side bet of \$12,000 Cresceus will meet The Abbott on the track of the Brighton Beach Racing Association during the week of August 16. The bet has been posted.

SIGNAL CORPS APPOINTMENTS.

Selections for Captains and First Lieutenants Announced. The following appointments have been made in the Signal Corps, regular army, subject to physical examination:

To be captains-Edward B. Ives of New

formerly captain in regular establishment, Eugene O. Fechet of Michigan, graduate of Military Academy, formerly a lieutenant of artillery; Gustave W. S. Stevens, District of Columbia, graduate of Millitary Academy, captain of artillery; Charles McK. Saltzman of Iowa, graduate of Military Academy, first lieutenant regular cavalry; Daniel J. Carr of Connecticut, captain vol-nuteer signal corps; Benjamin F. Mont-gomery, District of Columbia, attached to the Executive Mansion staff; Charles B. Hepburn of Iowa, captain and signal officer of volunteers; Leonard D. Wildman of Connecticut, captain volunteer signal corps; Carl F. Hartmann of New Jersey, captain volunteer signal corps; Otto A. Nesmith of California, captain volunteer signal corps. To be first lieutenants—Frank E. Lyman, jr., of Iowa, captain volunteer signal corps; George C. Burnell of Vermont, captain volunteer signal corps; Henry W. Stamford of New York, first lieutenant volunteer signal corps; Basil O. Lenoir of Georgia, first lieutenant volunteer signal corps; Charles S. Wallace of Illinois, first lieutenant volunteer signal corps; ant volunteer signal corps; William Mitchell of Wisconsin, first lieutenant volunteer sig nal corps; Walter L. Clarke, first lieuten ant volunteer signal corps; George S. Gibbs of Iowa, first lieutenant volunteer signal corps; Richard O. Rickard of Illinois, first lieutenant volunteer signal-corps; Alfred T. Clifton, District of Columbia, 1985. bia, first lieutenant volunteer signal corps; Charles B. Rogan of Tennessee, first lieutenant volunteer signal corps; Charles B. F. Chandler of Ohlo, first lieutenant volunteer signal corps; Mack K. Cunningham of Iowa, first lieutenant volunteer signal corps; Henry S. Hathaway of Massachusetts, lieutenant volunteer signal corps. The majority of the officers appointed are now serving abroad, and every officer but three have had extended foreign service.

DECLARED TO BE ILLEGAL.

Expenditure on Foreign Military Representatives at Tampa.

An incident of the Spanish-American war was recalled by the action of the controller of the treasury today in reaffirming a decision of his office disallowing a claim for \$629.69 from Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Jacobs, deputy quartermaster general.

June 3, 1898, General Shafter, who was then at Tampa, telegraphed the Secretary of War that representatives of the foreign two good eyes," remarked the interviewer, governments had come to him with proper credentials permitting them to accompany the army of the United States.

General Shafter said that he desired to entertain these officers in the manner due their position, and for this purpose he requested that \$2,000 of the contingent fund of the army be placed to the credit of his aid-de-camp, Lieut. J. D. Miley. The Sec-retary of War approved the request and a warrant for \$2,000 was sent to Colonel Jacobs as chief quartermaster for disbursement, the money being expended under the oral direction of General Shafter.

The controller, June 30, 1839, disallowed the amount, for the reason that it was "expended without authority of law for subsistence, wines and liquors furnished foreign military attaches accompanying the army into the field." A rehearing was sought some time afterward, but denied. The case was reopened, but the claim has again been disallowed.

The controller decided that the expendi-ture was entirely illegal, and in the reaffirmation of his decision says:
"There is no provision of law in any of

the specific or general appropriations for the army which authorizes the military authorities to invite foreign attaches to be the guests of the government in time of war. and hence their fare and maintenance do not appear to be necessary, usual or appropriate to the objects for which the appro-priation was made."

ARMED WITH REQUISITION. Arrest of Messrs. Walter, Bradshaw and Shaw Demanded.

Sheriff Arthur Williams came here from ontgomery county. Md., today with a requisition for John H. Walter, real estate dealer; Aaron Bradshaw, clerk in the District building, and Granville C. Shaw, a frescoer and decorator, who are charged with complicity in the burning of the Bryant mansion at Four Corners in February. 1897. These men, as published in The Star at the time, were indicted with Thomas H. Pickford, a real estate dealer and grocer. They were arrested several days ago and taken before Chief Justice Bingham, who discharged them on the showing made. Mr. Pickford, who ascertained an indictment bond in the sum of \$3,000 for his appearance. When the three men mentioned in the indictment appeared before the chief tustice the case was fully investigated before the decision releasing the defendants was

The requisition presented today alleges alleged statutory burning. Detectives Helan and McNamee, who were assigned to the case, were given the bench warrant issued by the chief justice, and they went in search of the defendants, but falled to find them. Their friends, however, as-sured the officers that the men would be on hand early next week to answer the charge. In the event of their arrest this afternoon, it is stated, they would have to remain in custody until Monday, unless the chief justice would consent to hear the

case late this afternoon or tonight. A brother of one of the three men menafternoon and inquired about the requisi-He said his brother had no intention of going away, but would wait until Monday to surrender. It is stated that the indictment upon which the second re-quisition is based was returned by the grand jury at Rockville early this week and turned over to the sheriff Thursday.

REACHED THE AGE LIMIT.

Col. E. P. Ewers and Col. A. A. Woodhull Retired. Col. Ezra P. Ewers, 10th Infantry, and Col. Alfred A. Woodhull of the army medical department, were retired from active service of the army today, having reached

the age limit. Col. Ewers entered the army from New York state as a private in 1862, and advanced steadily, reaching the grade of captain in the 37th Infantry in 1866. In May, 1899, he became colonel of the 10th Infantry, after having served in the 19th, 5th and 9th Infantries. During the war with Spain he served as a brigadier general of volunteers. He received three brevets for gallant service in action, twice during the war of the rebellion, and in 1877 for meritorious conduct in action against the In-dians under Crasy Horse, on the Tongue river, in Montana.

Col. Woodhull entered the army one year before Col. Ewers, from Kansas, as an assistant surgeon. He reached his present rank in October last. He is a graduate of Princeton and the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. He received three brevet commissions for meritorious services during the war of the re

APPEAL FROM HAWAIIAN COURTS. Jurisdiction. A motion was filed in the United States

Supreme Court yesterday in the case of the Wilders Steamboat Company, a Hawalian corporation, for leave to file a petition for writ of mandamus against the circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit, sitting at San Francisco, commanding that court to allow an appeal from a decree of the supreme court of Hawaii to the circuit court of appeals. The decree from which it is sought to secure relief is for \$55,000 on account of damages inflicted by one of the company's vessels in a collision with a sailing vessel, but the case is regarded of more importance because of the general question raised than on acount of its own merits. The special point will be that of jurisdiction or the right of appeal from a Hawalian court to a court of the United

Schriver Signs With St. Louis. ST. LOUIS, April 13.-Manager Donovan of the St. Louis Base Ball Club announcing last night that he had signed Catcher Schriver, late of Pittsburg, for the local team. Schriver will report at once. GOULD WON FIRST BACE. FINANCE AND TRADE

of the spring meeting of the Washington

tion the heaviest of the meeting, the most

At post time, first race, the following

were scratched: Petrellus in the first, Joe

Leiter in the third, Charentus in the

fourth, Street Boy in the fifth, Sylvan Dell

Starters in second race: Carroll D (Miles), 10 to 1; Rightaway (T. Burns), 4 to 1; Sister Julict (R. Burns), 6 to 5; The Goldfinder (J. Slack), 3 to 1; Erne (Moore), 60 to 1; Miracle II (Seaton), 10 to 1; Grail (Landry), 20 to 1.

BOERS LOSE THEIR CASE.

Judge Parlange Dismisses Injunction

Sult at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.-Judge Par

lange, in the United States superior court

today, handed down a decision dismissing

the suit for injunction brought by Boer

representatives here with a view to pre-

venting the shipment of mules and horses

out of New Orleans to the British army in

ENEMIES AS WELL AS FRIENDS.

Prof. Stiles Points Out How Insects

Spread Diseases.

Wardell Stiles in the course of a lecture at

Georgetown, "and malaria will disappear.

Kill off all flies and you will undoubtedly

Prof. Stiles' subject was "Insects as Dis-

seminators of Disease," and his lecture

was the second of the new Toner series

given under the auspices of the school of

the course of his remarks, besides the sen-

"Insects must be looked upon as among

our best friends and worst enemies. Some

insects are instrumental in the spread of

the pollen by which certain plants are fer-

tilized, and they are thus important fac-tors, not only in beautifying our surround-

ings, but also in the economics of the country. Destroy all of the bees and you will

destroy one of the important forage plants, namely, clover. Other insects are injurious

to plants or animals. It is estimated, for instance, that certain flies cause an annual

loss of about \$50,000,000 to the cattle in-dustry of the United States.

"Other insects are active in the dissemi-nation of disease germs. A certain mos-

quite in Italy is the normal carrier of a

malady which causes that country 15,000

deaths and about 3,000,000 cases of disease per year. When we consider the aggregate

human suffering involved and the economic

loss brought about by this mosquito our

imagination is almost staggered. Assume, for instance, that these 3,000,000 patients

average a loss of \$1-surely a very low es-timate—in time taken from work, in doc-

tor bills, in drugs, funeral expenses, etc., and we obtain the total of \$3,000,000, in

addition to the pain endured and the eco-

"The insects which come more especially into consideration in connection with the

diseases of man are mosquitoes, files and fleas, and when we turn to the diseases of

animals we must add to this list the ticks and crustaceans, two groups of anthropods closely related to insects."

Prof. Stiles then gave two general blo-

logical rules which he said he believed were enunciated for the first time last

night. The first rule, to which at present

eases which are accidentally spread by in-sects are caused by parasitic plants, par-

that those diseases which are dependent

upon insects or other anthropods for their

"Not every germ is dangerous and not every insect disseminates disease, he said

in conclusion. Many germs and many in-

gerous germs and the insects which trans-

mit them should, however, be guarded against and destroyed."

Coal Miners Strike.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 13.-A big

strike is on at the mines of the Maryland

Smokeless Coal Company in the Meyersdale

region. The men, who had been receiving

fifty cents a ton, demanded fifty-five cents

Mr. Wilson Acquitted.

Wallace Wilson, a Virginia farmer who

was charged before a jury in the Police

Court with being an unlicensed produce

dealer was acquitted there yesterday.

The evidence showed that Mr. Wilson, as

a matter of accommodation, brought other

produce than his own for some farmers in

his neighborhood and sold the same to

counsel for Mr. Wilson, Judge Kimball

took the case from the jury and released the defendant on the ground that he was

innocent of the accusation against him,

no license to do such business being re-

Washington Stock Exchange.

Washington Stock Exchange.

Søles—regular call, 12 o'clock m.—Washington Traction and Electric 4½s, \$1,000 at 67½, \$1,000 at 6

District of Columbia Bonds.—3.65s, 1924, funding, 123 bid.

Miscellaneous Bonds.—Capital Traction 4s, 107% bid, 108% asked. Washington Traction and Electric coll. 44%, 67% bid, 65% asked. Metropolitan Railroad 5s, 118% bid, 120% asked. Metropolitan Railroad cert. indebt., A, 167% bid. Metropolitan Railroad cert. indebt., B, 107% bid, 110 asked. Columbia Railroad 6s, 120 bid. Columbia Railroad 2d mort. 5s, 107 bid. City and Suburban Railroad 5s, 91 bid. Anacostia and Potomac 5s, 90 bid. Washington Gas 6s, series A, 110 bid. Washington Gas 6s, series B, 110 bid. U. S. Electric Light cert. indebt., 6s, 103% bid, 110 asked. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 106 bid. Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone 5s, 106 bid. Washington Market 1st 6s, 110 bid. Masoule Hall Association 5s, 106 bid. American Graphophone deb. 5s, 100 bid, 163 asked.

Safe Deposit and Trust Companies.—National Safe Deposit and Trust, 145 bid. Washington Loan and Trust, 172% bid, 175 asked. American Security and Trust, 68 bid. Union Trust and Storage, 107% bid, 108 asked.

National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington Loan and National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington

108 asked.

National Bank Stocks.—Bank of Washington, 410 bid. Metropolitan, 725 bid. Central, 220 bid. Farmers and Mechanics', 220 bid. Second, 168 bid. Citizens', 170 bid. Columbia, 178 bid. Capital, 160 bid. West End, 1184 bid, 1194 asked. Traders', 130 bid. Lincoln, 120 bid, 125 asked. Traders', 130 bid. Lincoln, 120 bid, 125 asked. Traders', 130 bid. Lincoln, 120 bid, 125 asked. Traders', 130 bid. Saked. City and Suburban, 23 bid. 164 bid. Metropolitan, 78 bid, 83 asked. Corcoran, 40 bid. Potomac, 704 bid. Arlington, 29 bid, 304 asked. German-American, 220 bid. National Union, 9 bid, 914 asked. Columbia, 113, bid, 123, asked. Riggs, 7% bid, 84 asked. People's, 55, bid. 64

bid, 814 asked. People's, 5% bid, 644 mmercial, 4 bid, 5 asked. Colonial, 110

After argument by Mr. A. A. Lipso

quired in the District of Columbia

mals, particularly by sporozoa and v

sects are positively useful to us. The

issemination are caused by parasitic ani-

The second rule, to

nomic loss through death.

ticularly by bacteria.

nines are closed.

"Kill off mosquitoes," declared Prof. Ch.

successful in the club's history.

in the sixth.

(Landry), 20 to 1.

South Africa.

decrease typhoid."

follows:

Last Day of the Spring Meeting at Benning. Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. BENNING RACE TRACK, April 13 .-Another Day of Heavy Buying of An attendance which broke all previous records witnessed the closing day's racing Rock Island.

Jockey Club at the Benning track this afternoon. The grand stand was filled, standing room being at a premium, the pa-

SEEMS TO CONFIRM DEAL RUMOR villon packed and the club house crowded. The track was in fine shape and specula

> Sensational Fluctuations in Colorado Coal and Iron.

GENERAL MARKET REPORTS First race, hurdle, one and three carter miles—Gould (Kennedy), 30 to 1, first; Eom (Connolly), 10 to 1, second; Draughtsman (Brazil), 3 to 1, third. Time, 2:52 3-5. Charawind (Monaghan), 7 to 10, and Connover (Penn), 8 to 1, fell.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Star. NEW YORK, April 13.-The undertone of

today's stock market was decidedly firm. and the larger interests seemed to have been convinced that the mid-week fears of higher money and an unfavorable bank statement had not been justified. Buying orders were sent in in volume, and prices responded easily to the demand. The highpriced shares were in favor and made further gains. Rock Island was again the feature of the western group, selling well beyond St. Paul in spite of the recovery in the latter.

Such action is not justified solely on the basis of values, since St. Paul equals or is but little inferior to Burlington. This unusual discrepancy in prices puts the street upon inquiry, and the conclusion at present accepted is that the Pennsylvania-Rock Island alliance is a reality. The splendid buying of Atchison helped to confirm this view. Should this theory prove to be correct, then further efforts to get St. Paul into a deal may be expected.

The property cannot afford to be left out entirely and purchasers are not wanting, if the recent action of the stock is not misleading.
The Steel stocks were active at advan-

ing prices and some indications of an effort to make them features were reflected. The buying late in the day was especially aggressive. A covering movement in Colorado Fuel, which forced an advance of 7% medicine of Georgetown University. In per cent, about one-half of which was lost at the close, was a conspicuous incident to tences given above, he spoke, in part, as the publication of the bank statement.

The Traction stocks were strong at times under a demand which seemed to lack the approval of the larger interests. For several days accumulation has been in program ress and every advance is purposely checked. In American Sugar conditions are different, and the stock is allowed to advance, is even forced at times, and the opinion prevails that inside interests are preparing for an old-time movement. old-time movement. The activity of brokers in charge of the

Steel deal and other extraordinary enter-prises was generally commented upon as being an indication that money was to be kept easy, no matter to what extent arti-ficial devices might be employed. Should the next fortnight be safely passed without monetary disturbance it is likely that the monetary disturbance it is likely that the interest rate would disappear as a factor. The bank statement had a sentimental-influence for good, because of a reduction of \$13,484,600 in loans and a decrease of \$16,492,100 in the deposits. These changes, requiring a smaller reserve, permitted a bookkeeping increase in the surplus holdings of \$2,120,225. The banks lost, as a matter of fact, about \$2,000,000 in cash during the week, all in specie. The trust during the week, all in specie. The trust companies were called upon to assist in making the statement expanding their loans, in order that the banks might re-

loans, in order that the banks might reflect a corresponding reduction.

The closer relationship between the banks and the trust companies and the growing influence of the latter have destroyed the one-time value of the weekly bank statements. Such a showing as was made today indicates that a few men and a few institutions are in absolute control of the money market. This latter tendency will increase in all probability and financial operations can be adjusted without reference erations can be adjusted without reference to the bank statement. On Thursday the hances were in favor of and that day preventive methods were for-

Unless money becomes positively scarce in supply the money market will be kept reasonably easy. The success of a billion dellar deal demands it. Many out-of-town centers, particularly in the west, are said have plenty of money at 5 per cent, and further purchases of government bonds may be added to the relief measures. All things considered Wall street ends the week in a moderately comfortable frame

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

New York Stock Market. Furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co., bankers and brokers, 1419 F st., members New York stock exchange, correspondents Messrs. Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., New York

Open. High. Low. Close American Cotton Oil Am. Steel and Wire..... Am. Steel and Wire.pfd... 47% American Sugar. American Tobacco... Baltimore Ohio, pfd... BrooklynRapid Transit... Chesapeake & Ohio...... C., C., C. & St. Louis..... Chic. & G. Western.... Col. Fuel and Iron... Consolidated Gas.... Con. Tobacco, pfd...... Delaware & Hudson..... Federal Steel..... Federal Steel. pfd ouisville & Nashville. Metropolitan Traction...
Manhattan Elevated.....
Missouri Pacific
M., K. & T., pfd...... New Jersey Central New York Central N.Y. Ontario & West orthern Pacific

orthern Pacific, pfd.... Pennsylvania R. R. People's Gas..... Phila. & Reading, 1st uthern Pacific..... uthern Railway. Texas Pacific enu. Coal and Iron..... nion Pacific..... nion Pacific, pfd

Erie, 1st. pfd.... Grain, Provisions and Cotton CHICAGO, April 13.-Grain

157

Corn-May July Oats-May July CHICAGO, April 13. NEW YORK, April

Baltimore Markets. BALTIMORE, April 13.—Flour quiet, uncha eccipts, 7,523 barrels; exports, 308 barrels. V steadler at decline; spot and the month, 76% 75a7714. Corn easy; mixed, spot, the mo May, 46%a64%; steamer mixed, 45%a65%; 80,736 bushels; exports, 51,429 bushels; white corn, 48a68%; do, yellow, 47a474, steady; No. 2 white, 33a34; No. 2 mixed, receipts, 51,580 bushels; exports, 60,000 Rye quiet; No. 2 nearby, 57; No. 2 western, ceipts, 5,963 bushels. Hay firmer; No. 1 t \$17.50 bid. Grain freights quiet; No. 1 t \$17.50 bid. Grain freights quiet; steam to pool, per bushel, 1%d. April; Cork for orde juarter, 28. 6d. April. Butter firm and unch fancy imitation, 19; fancy creamery, 28; fa die, 15a16; fancy roil, 12a16; store packed, Eggs firm and unchanged; fresh, 13%. Chee and unchanged; large, 124.

Government Bonds z per cents, registered.
2 per cents, coupon.
3 per cents, coupon, 1908-1928.
3 per cents, coupon, 1908-1928.
4 per cents, registered, 1907.
4 per cents, registered, 1907.
4 per cents, registered, 1925.
5 per cents, coupon, 1925.
5 per cents, coupon, 1924.

ed. Georgetown Gas, 62 bid.

Miscellaneou: Stocks.—Mergenthaler Linotype, 162 bid. 163 asked. Lanston Monotype, 14% bid. 14% asked. American Graphophone com., 10% bid. American Graphophone pref., 11½ bid. Pneumatic Gun Carriage, 05 bid. Washington Market, 15 bid. Norfolk and Washington Standard Market, 15 bid.

Gas Stocks.—Washington Gas, 57% bld, 57% ask